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U.S.D.A.

Outline for

Estimating the Cost of the Farm Labor Utilization Program

Conditions vary greatly in the different States. In consequence, no set pattern of estimating costs of the farm labor utilization program can be applied generally. The examples given below merely illustrate changes in important cost items due to variations in relative size of State and of the farm labor force.

Example A - A small State or a State with a small number of farms.

1. One staff member devoting full time to the farm labor program. In addition to functioning as a State leader of the farm labor program he would also function part time as a specialist in farm work simplification and training specialist in better work methods. Stenographic assistance and travel funds will need to be provided.

Half-time State specialist in farm machinery utilization, maintenance and repair. Travel and clerical assistance.

A small allotment of funds for farm labor publications, training leaflets, visual aids, and other educational materials.

4. The farm labor utilization program in the counties would be handled by the regular county extension agents using the plans and materials prepared by the State staff.

Example B - An average size State—one which supplies or uses a moderate number of seasonal workers.

1. State farm labor program leader, office secretary, and funds for travel.
2. Specialist in machinery utilization, maintenance and repair, accident prevention. Travel and part-time stenographic assistance.
3. Specialist in farm work simplification. Travel and clerical assistance.
4. Training specialist in farm work methods - migrant workers, women, and youth. Travel and secretarial help.
5. Specialist in labor utilization problems connected with the processing and marketing of farm commodities. Travel and part-time secretary.

6. Half-time specialist in visual aids to prepare farm labor publications, training leaflets and other materials. Part-time clerk.
7. Short period or part-time assistant agents in a few large or important agricultural counties. In other counties the Extension farm labor program would be handled by regular county extension agents and volunteer leaders, using plans and materials prepared by State staff members.
8. Moderate allowance for printing, labor-saving devices, farm labor mobile demonstrations, training kits, etc.

Example C - A large State with a large number of farmers, or a State which supplies or uses large numbers of migrant workers.

1. State leader of farm labor program with full-time office assistant and travel.
2. One or more assistant State program leaders as needed for districts with specialized farm labor problems.
3. One or more specialists with necessary clerical assistance and travel funds in each of the following:
 - a. Farm work simplification.
 - b. Machinery utilization, maintenance, and repair.
 - c. Training in better farm work methods - migrant workers, women, and youth.
 - d. Labor utilization in processing and marketing of farm products.
 - e. Preparation of teaching materials, visual aids, leaflets, motion pictures, etc.
4. Substantial allotment for printing and duplication of training aids, models, mobile and farm labor demonstrations, and other materials for use by county extension workers and local leaders, and for distribution to employers and workers.
5. Short period or part-time farm labor assistants in a substantial number of large and important agricultural counties. The exact nature of the additional personnel supplied such counties would depend entirely upon the help needed to supplement the regular county extension staff and get the farm labor job done. In the remaining counties the extension work in labor utilization would be handled by county extension workers and volunteer leaders with some assistance from State farm labor staff.